

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVIII. No. 5783.

號七廿月正年二十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1882.

日八初月二十年己辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of my Firm at Foochow, CHINA, which has been Carried on under the Style of "WESTALL & GALTON & CO." since 1836, will in future be CONDUCTED under the Style of GALTON & CO.

Mr. WESTALL Retired from the Firm in 1874.

W. P. GALTON,
London, 29 Gracechurch St.,
lat January, 1882.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the Rate of 5% or \$3.75 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders held This Day, will be Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK on and after SATURDAY NEXT, the 28th Inst.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply at the OFFICE of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. da COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 26, 1882.

NOTICE.

M. R. HENRY ACKLAND NORTHEY
is hereby authorized to sign our
Firm by Procuration.

GALTON & Co.

Foochow, 1st January, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of
Mr. CARL KREBS in our Firm
ceased on the 31st December, 1880.

MR. CARL JANTZEN and Mr. St. C.
MICHAELSEN are authorized to sign our
Firm from To-DAY.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their
GOODS by Messrs KYNOOH & Co., of
WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1882.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which

may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1870:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000 Dollars.

COUNT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. McIver, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. E. R. BILLIERS, Hon. F. B. JOHNSON,
H. D. C. FORBES, WM. REINHOLD,
Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG:
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1881.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW,
MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed
Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on
application, grants Drafts and Credits on
all parts of the World, and transacts every
description of Banking Exchange Business.

B. SCHWEBLIN;

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

NO. 4, SMYTH'S TERRACE.

KURENAYAMA, NO. 10, ALBANY ROAD.

OFFICES in NO. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD

CRANBROOK.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1882.

GODOWN'S TO LET.

PHATA EAST AND WANSHA ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULIUS MUMM & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$17 per Doz. Case.

Pints.....\$18 per Doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

FOR SALE.

A BOUT 2,000 lbs. MILLER & RICHARD'S
Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOTS

TYPE, No. 19, (somewhat worn but in
fairly good condition).

Apply to

OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now
be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

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MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 3, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First-Class Golowsins at 2
per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 " Annual Income £20,000."

For full Particulars, apply to A. B. C. o.
c/o OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, January 26, 1882.

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Hongkong, January 26, 1882.

NOTICE.

the authorities find themselves unable to prosecute, because they cannot proceed against the captain in their absence. Last Monday week the S. S. *Catherina* called at Morton Bay, and yet failed to deliver the Rockhampton mail, which she had received in Keppel Bay on the previous Saturday. Several registered letters, containing considerable sums of money, were accordingly missing, and gave the post office here much trouble until a Rockhampton telegram ultimately advised that they were shipped by the *Catherina*. The presumption now is that the bags have been delivered at Sydney, and will come to hand in a day or two. The vessel will call here on her return to Hongkong, at which time the captain will escape the penalty he has incurred. It is similar carelessness is shown in future, therefore, it will be the duty of the Government to advise the law, in such a manner as to enable the penalty to be levied upon the owners of the steamer and their authorised agents; or perhaps even a more ready method would be to make the concession in respect of harbour dues, to require an undertaking, subject to the penalty for any breach, to receive and deliver mails in due course.

Law Notice. IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG. (Before the Full Court.)

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.—Suit, Saturday, 28th Jan., 10 a.m.—H. Olmsted v. The Oriental Bank Corporation.—Suit No. 61.—Judge-

Police Intelligence. (Before Frederick Stewart, Esq.)

Friday, Jan. 27.

LARCENY.—Wong Aki, a coolie, was charged with the larceny of a pair of trousers on the 25th instant. From the statement of complainant it appeared that on the morning of Wednesday last the defendant came into his house and asked for a light to his cigar. He got this but was scarcely satisfied with the civility thus extended to him, and increased his obligations to the complainant by appropriating a pair of cotton trousers that were hanging on a bamboo in the passage; and further had the audacity to put them on, and was wearing them when apprehended. In his defence the defendant said that complainant wanted to send him to Singapore where he was to be sold "like a slave." He was afraid at first and ran, and through this he excited the suspicions of the police and was arrested. He admitted that the trousers he was then wearing were the property of complainant, as also to having been a former resident in Victoria Gaol.

Sentence.—Three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

KIDNAPPING.

Pang Asun and Chan Acheung, aged 21 and 22, married women belonging to Canton, were charged, on remand from yesterday, with bringing Chan Nai into this colony for the purposes of prostitution.

Chan Nai, the complainant, said she was the wife of Chung Tai-fu, a coolie working in a chandler's shop in Canton, and who used to visit her in the village of Lo-kong, where she lived with her father-in-law, on Chinese Festivals.

On the 23rd September an old woman, who lived in the same village but whose name she did not know, except her father-in-law's house and asked her to accompany her to Canton, which she did in the expectation of meeting her husband. The old woman said she had the object of her visit to Canton was to make some purchases. When they arrived in Canton the old woman placed her on board a small boat, and told her to remain there until she returned. This boat was occupied by two women, and she remained there until the 28th September, but still her husband did not return. On that date the first defendant came on board the boat and asked the boatwoman if they had a woman for sale, to which they replied in the affirmative and pointed to the complainant. After some disputing the bargain price was settled as \$240, and this woman left in the boatwoman's hands three gold rings, and one gold earring as earnest money. This woman did not come back to the boat, but on the 4th October an old woman, which she now knew to be the first defendant's mother-in-law, came and paid the amount in silver dollars. Complainant at first refused to proceed with the first defendant's mother-in-law, but on her promising to find her husband she consented. She was then brought to Hongkong and taken to the Mu-ku brother, where she was furnished with a new dress, and told to make herself agreeable to visitors. The second defendant, who is a servant, she did not see until she was taken to the brother. The mother-in-law went back to Canton a few days ago. Her husband came to the brother on the 23rd inst., with a friend in search of her. He stayed all night, went early in the morning and returned at noon alone, and told her that he intended to petition the Court for her release. On the 26th instant her husband, in company with Inspector Lee, removed her from the brother and took her to the Tung Wa Hospital.

In answer to the Magistrate she said she had not been brought by physical force, but had been detained and deceived. She had not communicated with her relations, as she had no means of doing so.

The case was then remanded till the 31st instant.

ATTEMPTED LARCENY OF A SAMPAAN.

Mok Ngan was charged with larceny of a boat belonging to Wong Aki.

A brick junk belonging to complainant was anchored off Praya West on Wednesday night, when defendant was observed by him cutting the ropes of their sampan, which was attached to the boat. The complainant along with some of his men gave chase and captured defendant. He had only managed to sever a rope at one end of the boat and threw the detached portion and the chopper he used into the water, when he became aware that he was seen. There was about 30 feet of rope.

The defendant was convicted of stealing the rope and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

PROVIDING FOR HIS WANTS.

Wong Ng, unemployed, was charged with stealing from Li Achueung, a quantity of clothing.

Li Achueung, a hawker, yesterday while standing at his stall noticed the defendant hanging about. His attention was drawn away from his stall a moment, when on turning round he observed the defendant making off with a bundle of his property.

PEKING.

The granaries at Peking permit of the greatest amount of corruption and squeezing.

Now and again complaints appear in the *Gazette* against the rapacity of the *hau-hu* or superintendents of these storerooms of the rice for the military and the bazaarmen. The other day there appeared a severe Memorial from a Censor against Tang Yin-ting, who had long been guilty of the greatest corruption in regard to the granaries. Some years ago he was banished, but had lately found his way back, and although his name does not appear on the list of officers connected with the granaries, it is well known that he is behind the scenes and putting the wires. He lives in a stately palace with a number of retainers, and when he goes out in his car he has a large retinue attending him. Not only the poor bazaarman, but the highest in office, including the Imperial Prince, are mulcted of their money and their rice by this arch-scomould. The plan is as follows:—The Board of Revenue or the heads of the various Banners issue orders for so much rice. On presenting this cheque at the granaries, unless about 25 or 30% is paid over to those in charge, the worst rice imaginable is meted out, one half of it consisting of earth. To such an extent has this system of extortion been carried, that a class of rice-brokers, called *taifeng*, has arisen, who negotiate for the purchase of these rice-cheques, making a handsome profit thereby, sometimes amounting to as much as 40 per cent. These brokers are established by or are in league with the granary officials. The rice thus gained is sold to the rice-shops throughout the city, thereby securing an additional large profit. Complaints became lately so

Lau Asing said he was sitting beside his chair in St. Francis Street, when defendant came along in a jinrikisha. Some boys were teasing him and applying the opprobrious name of "Great Este" to him, when he got out and chased after them. Defendant saw him by the roadside and struck him a blow on the head with his walking stick.

Defendant said when he finished with the jinrikisha he presented a 10 cent piece in payment and received five cents in change.

Three of the cents were of Singapore and the rest of China.

Complainant, who was close beside him, then shouted, "You old devil you had better take them," and used other bad language towards him. He then went after complainant to have him taken to the station, and on getting hold of him complainant attempted to wrest the stick from him, and in his own defence defendant hit him a blow. He had been provoked by the granary officials. The rice thus gained is sold to the rice-shops throughout the city, thereby securing an additional large profit. Complaints became lately so

Fined fifty cents.

A PICTUREQUET.

Ip Fo, a cook unemployed, appeared on a charge of having picked the pocket of one Li Su, an engineer, of a handkerchief on the 28th instant.

Complainant, it seemed, was in the Reception Ground yesterday afternoon watching the operations of a juggling, when he caught the prisoner in the act of also dealing on his own account in the Black Art, by abstracting from his (complainant's) pocket, his handkerchief. Defendant, however, was devoid of the usual quickness of hand which deceives the eye and the result was his apprehension.

Defendant denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of the missing handkerchief, forgetting however the fact that he had passed it to his confederate, and asserted, like a great many more of his class, that he had been arrested by mistake.

Sentence.—Three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

AN ENTHRALLED MUSIC TEACHER.

Guiseppe Penati, music teacher, was charged with assaulting Lau Asing, a chair polio.

Lau Asing said he was sitting beside his chair in St. Francis Street, when defendant came along in a jinrikisha. Some boys were teasing him and applying the opprobrious name of "Great Este" to him, when he got out and chased after them. Defendant saw him by the roadside and struck him a blow on the head with his walking stick.

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THE DISCUSSION ON SIR JOHN SMALE'S ADDRESS ON HONG-KONG EVILS.

A fire broke out about noon to-day (21st) in a house in the Tsim-tsun Road, near to a rail way station. The police with their extinguishers did excellent work, and were the means of preventing the fire spreading before engines were ready for work.

Inspector Wilson had a narrow escape of being buried in the debris as one of the houses fell. The first engine at work was a small manual engine belonging to the Ho-pong Soong Tea-Hung, which, though small, threw a good stream of water. The next was a good barometer with a dry and wet bulb thermometer would prove extremely valuable to the Emperor of China; in fact Orientals might almost be governed by such instruments.

No ruler could establish his authority over an Oriental people better or more effectively than by manifesting a power of drawing rain and snow from the clouds whenever he felt inclined to exercise that power.

The truth of the above observation is illustrated by a memorial in almost the same day's *Gazette*, stating that in Kiangsi, in four *hien* districts, great rich fall had fallen on the 18th, 19th and 20th on the 7th moon, drowning 240 persons and destroying a large number of houses and considerable quantities of grain.

Li Han-chung, the brother of the Metropolitan Viceroy, reports to the Throne from Hu-peh that in Shih-nan Fu on the borders of Szechuan there had been a rising, stealing of property and destruction of houses by a newly-formed Society, and that they had gone into Szechuan to get others to rally to their standard; but that the leader had been captured and beheaded, peace had been restored. —C. D. News.

THE DISCUSSION ON SIR JOHN SMALE'S ADDRESS ON HONG-KONG EVILS.

Mr Hastings, M.P., in moving a vote of thanks to Sir John Smale, disclaimed any intention of dealing with many of the subjects touched upon. . . . Sir John had, however, referred to some very interesting details connected with Hongkong. When Sir John was first at Hongkong the opium trade was a subject attracting much attention, both here and there. One of his predecessors in the office of Attorney General had found it necessary to devote much time to the question, and he had been indicted and attacked for having done so; and there was no doubt that Sir John, during the most upright, as well as courageous efforts made by him to assert the supremacy of the law against the abuses existing at Hongkong, had also been the subject of much hostile criticism, and every man in every quarter of the world who determined to have a local answer, for in such large dominions situated under such different geographical and meteorological conditions, what is one man's meat will prove another man's poison. If the North-lucks rain the South is suffering from inundation, and so in the *Gazette* we have the two things—prayer for rain and prayer for the cessation of rains. A good barometer with a dry and wet bulb thermometer would prove extremely valuable to the Emperor of China; in fact Orientals might almost be governed by such instruments.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

The widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the paper published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (local references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is not had. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lectures on Chinese Poetry in the volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Tribune's Oriental Record contains the following note of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set up, not in itself, some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago, has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, just issued by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on the Legation of the King, by Rev. F. J. Etel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-attributed of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Horner, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its clear grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be of useful service to the Review, it carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects will evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

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We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated, from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for entrance into which we are now ready to receive.

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JAN. 27, 1882.

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Yangtze Ins.	2,000	TL 350	TL 500	TL 488 TL 18,447.56	12%	TL 100	
Union Ins. Soc.	2,500	\$ 500	\$ 391,787	437,688.56	\$ 144.27	\$ 160	
China Traders Insurance.	600	\$ 160	\$ 60	\$ 500	475,000	20%	\$ 160
Coton Ind. Office.	1,000	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 100,378	42,594.56	6%	\$ 205 ex div.
China Fire Ins.	1,500	\$ 1,000	\$ 200	\$ 242,822	226,847.81	371	\$ 200
HK. Fire Ins.	4,000	\$ 500	\$ 100	\$ 433,934.50	103,029.68	18%	\$ 200
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China Coast S.	5,000	TL 100	TL 100	TL 78,932	TL 31,474.04	16%	\$ 100
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STEAMER LINES.							
H.K. & Wharf Dock.	10,000	\$ 125	\$ 125	\$ 80,000	1,480.20	4%	+44% p. an.
H.K. and China	5,000	TL 10	TL 10	TL 7,480	—	—	
Cash Co.	2,000	TL 8	TL 8	TL 8	TL 8	TL 8	
H'kong Hotel.	2,000	TL 100	TL 100	TL 812	TL 812	TL 812	
China Singar Co.	6,000	TL 100	TL 100	TL 8130	TL 8130	TL 8130	
H'kong Ice Co.	1,250	TL 100	TL 100	TL 8130	TL 8130	TL 8130	
H'kong Bakery	600	TL 50	TL 50	TL 3,161	TL 850	TL 850	
LOANS.							
Chi. Imp.	6,276	TL 100	all	6,276	TL 100	all	
"	1874	TL 100	all	8	TL		